General Business.

CAPITAL PRIZE. $75.000 Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a Capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D. 1879

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. ELEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS L, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, NOV. 10, 1885—186th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, 75,000

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1 do	do	25,000
1 do	do	10,000
2 PRIZES OF $5000		12,000
5 do	2000	10,000
10 do	1000	10,000
20 do	500	10,000
100 do	200	20,000
300 do	100	30,000
500 do	50	25,000
1000 do	25	25,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES,		
9 Approximation Prizes of $750		6,750
9 do	do 500	4,500
9 do	do 250	2,250
19 7 Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

Application for rates to Clubs should be made ly to the Office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. Dauphin,
New Orleans, La.

or M. A. Dauphin,
Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

OR

LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.
STATE NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.
GERMANIA NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To George Arnold, formerly of the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, at present of the United States of America, Cabinet Maker, and Annie Maria Arnold, his wife, and to all other persons whom it doth, shall, or may concern—

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, made the second day of May, A. D. 1877 between the said George Arnold and Annie Maria Arnold, of the one part, and John Haviland, of the Parish of Chatham, aforesaid, Sadler, of the other part, duly recorded on the 24th day of May, A. D. 1877, in Volume 58 of the Records for the said County of Northumberland, pages 64, 65, 66 and 67, and numbered 47 in said volume.

There will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction in front of the Post Office in Chatham, aforesaid, on MONDAY, the THIRTIETH day of NOVEMBER next at twelve o'clock, noon,—All that piece or lot of land situate in Chatham, aforesaid, and bounded as follows,—Commencing on the easterly side of King street at the point where the same crosses Duke Street; thence running easterly along the south side of Duke street, fifty feet to the westerly line of lot two; thence southerly and along that line at right angles to Duke Street, one hundred and three feet to the northerly line of lot six; thence westerly at right angles to the easterly side of King street, fifty feet; thence northerly, along the easterly side of King street, one hundred and three feet to the place of beginning, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights, members' privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances to the said land and premises belonging or in any manner appertaining. And all the estate, right, title, dower and thirds, property claim and demand whatever, both at law and in equity, of them, the said George Arnold and Annie Maria Arnold of, in, to, out of, or upon the said lands and premises, or any part thereof.

Dated this 25th day of August, A. D. 1885.

JOHN HAVILAND, Mortgagee.

ROBERT MURRAY, Solicitor for Mortgagee.

Corsets! Corsets!

WE have just received a splendid assortment of Corsets in the following lines—

Crompton's Coraline Corset.
Ball's Health Preserving Corset
Dr. Warner's Health Corset.
Belle Corset. Mary Corset.
Lily do. Everlasting do.
And Nursing Corsets.

—ALSO—

Misses' Corsets Child's Waists, and a full lin of Corset steels

LOGGIE & Co.
Opposite Golden Ball.

"Little Giant" THRESHING MACHINES

With Late Improvements.

Also the improved "Benjamin." Every machine warranted. Write for circular and prices to

SMALL & FISHER,
I.O.W. WOODSTOCK,

STEAMER FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers the

STEAM YACHT "ADA"

for sale. Her dimensions are—
Length 34ft.
Depth 3ft. 6in
Width 6ft. 3in

She is one year old, has double engines, horizontal return tubular boiler, 33 in. propeller and is well fitted and sound in every respect.

JOSEPH RUDDOCK

CANNED GOODS.

200 Cases Hoeggs Sugar Corn.
140 " Lion Brand Tomatoes.
80 " Salmon.
70 " Lobsters.
100 " Oysters.
40 " Peaches.
Green Peas, String Beans,
Baked Beans, Corn Beef,
Roast Mutton, Roast Beef.
For sale low by

DeFOREST, HARRISON & CO
7 and 8 North Wharf.
St. John, N. B.

Pork, Fish, Etc.

100 Barrels Mess Pork.
75 do. Plate Beef,
20 Cases Lard in tins.
6 do. French Tongue,
250 Quntls. good Codfish.
60 Bbls. split Herring.
100 Blf-Bbls. split Herring.
85 p. kegs Morton's Pickles.
5 Casks Ass. Sauces.
100 kegs Carb. Soda.
50 Bbls. Onions.
150 boxes August Cheese.
100 " Layer Raisins.
50 Cases Hoeggs Corn, new.
Just received

Geo. S. DeForest.
13 South Wharf
St. John, N. B. Oct. 1885.

COFFINS & CASKETS

The Subscriber has on hand at his shop, superior assortment of

ROSEWOOD & WALNUT COFFINS,

COFFIN FINDINGS AND ROBES,

which he will supply at reasonable rates.
BADGES FOR PALL BEARERS also supp

WM. McLEAN, - Undertaker

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR THE MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

General Business.

COAL.

Daily expected in, the Schooner "Adeline" from New York.

400 TONS BEST QUALITY

Anthracite Coal

in broken, stove and chestnut sizes,

—ALSO:—

the schooner "Matilda" with cargo of coal from Sydney

—IN YARD—

200 tons old mines Sydney coal, best English house coal and Lingan coal. For sale cheap.

Thos. F. Gillespie.

1885.

INTERNATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMP'Y

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Three Trips a Week.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Sept. 27th, and until further notice, the New and Beautiful Steamers "State of Maine," and "Cumberland," will make THREE trips a week, leaving St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 8 o clock, local time, for Eastport, Portland and Boston, connecting both ways at Eastport with steamer "Charles Houghton," for St. Andrews, Calais and St. Stephen.

Returning, will leave Commercial Wharf, Boston, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 8.30 o'clock, and Portland at 5 p. m., for Eastport and St. John.

Through tickets can be procured at this office and at H. Chubb & Co.'s, to all points of Canada and the United States.

No claims for allowance after the goods leave the Warehouse.

Freight received Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday only up to 6 o'clock, p. m.

H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent
Reed's Point Wharf, St. John, N.B.

Fine Stock of FALL MILLINERY.

Cheap Dry Goods,

STOCK COMPLETE.

CHEAP FURNITURE

LARGE STOCK.

All goods marked low for CASH.

B. FAIREY,
Newcastle,

HORSE FOR SALE.

A large 12 year old mare, very suitable for thrashing mill, will be sold cheap. Apply at

STATION FARM.
Chatham, October 1st, 1885.

NEW

FALL GOODS!

CHEAP FOR CASH!

—34—

Bales and Cases Assorted

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS.

—NEW—

COLORED DRESS GOODS, Black, French Merinoes, and Cashmeres;
NEW
Black and Colored Velveteens;
NEW
Ulster, Sacque, Mantle and Overcoat CLOTHS;
NEW
Fur Shoulder Capes, Fur Trimmings, Hats and Caps;
NEW
SHAWLS AND PLAIDS;
NEW
Wool Squares, Hoods and Scarfs;
NEW
GLOVES—Woolen, Kid in Black & Colored;
NEW
Flannels—Red, White, Grey and Fancy;
NEW
BLANKETS—White and Grey;
NEW
YARNS—Canadian, Highland, Saxony, and Shetland Wools, all colors;
NEW
Shirts, Drawers, Linders, Cardigans and Guernseys;
NEW
Overcoats, Jackets, Suits, Coats, Pants & Vests;
NEW
Waterproof Coats, Circulars and Dolmans, American make;
NEW
BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS,

Too numerous to mention, but MY STOCK will be found the LARGEST, CHEAPEST and BEST ASSORTED IN MIRAMICHI.

Cheap Cash Store.

JAMES BROWN.

Newcastle, Sept. 29, '85.

VINEGARS.

LANDING, 1 Car Load E. & A. Robitaille celebrated Vinegars.
Eureka double strength, White Wine XXX
Cider, superior quality. do do XX
For sale low by

DeForest, Harrison & Co.
7 & 8 North Wharf
St. John, N

SAMPLE ROOMS.

For Commercial Men

THE demand for Sample Rooms to accommodate for the commercial travellers being so great, and the supply being inadequate, causing the travellers in some instance to remain three or four days awaiting their turn, has induced the subscriber to build two Sample Rooms, well lighted, aired and warm. Commercial men can depend on obtaining just what they require, being situated in the central part of the business community, namely, corner Main and Wesley Streets, they will be found to be far more suitable, comfortable and convenient. Should a horse and sleigh be required it will be furnished without additional expense. Rooms secured either by letter or telegram.

HENRY G. MARR,
Main Street, Moncton N B

E. H. THOMSON'S

ART GALLERY

(Opposite Canada House, Chatham.)

Old Pictures Enlarged

—AND—

Finished in Oil, Water Colors or India Ink.

PHOTOGRAPHS

—AND—

FEROTYPES

taken and satisfaction guaranteed.

Picture Framing and Mounting at short notice.

Labrador Herrings.

The Schooner "Fiona" is now en route from Labrador to Miramichi with six hundred barrels No. 1 Labrador Herrings which will be sold on arrival

C. DAWE,
Bay Roberts, Nfld., October 14th, 1885.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - NOVEMBER 5, 1885.

How They Discuss It.

It was not to be expected that papers like the St. John *Sun* and Moncton *Times* would discuss the stumpage or any other question of a public nature on its merits, when there was an opportunity to make political capital out of it, and we are not surprised, therefore, to find both of them dealing with the stumpage matter from a purely party point of view. The *Sun's* references to the ADVANCE as a "Grit journal" and as the "fellow-laborer in the Grit cause with the *Telegraph*" indicate the motives with which it takes the matter up, and its appreciation of what ought to be expected from a leading public journal when dealing with a question affecting the principal trade interest of the province in which it is published.

The *Times*, with its accustomed narrowness, and notwithstanding our plain statement that our references to the Government of the province were to be understood as applying to those in power for the last ten or fifteen years makes our utterances on the stumpage question a pretext for an attack on the "Blair Government.' It also untruthfully says that we have "all along opposed the Government at Ottawa and supported the Government at Fredericton." Everybody acquainted at all with the ADVANCE knows that it opposed "the Government at Fredericton," which was responsible for violating its faith with the Dominion Government in the stumpage matter and imposing so great a burden on the lumber industry of New Brunswick. We also opposed that Government because of its corruption and extravagance, which made it so difficult for the "Blair Government" when it came into power to extricate the Province from the bad financial position in which they found it. Had the late reckless Government continued in office it is probable that the stumpage taxes would have been greater than they are now, and the only hope we have of seeing the trade relieved to a reasonable extent lies in the fact that we believe the Blair Government to possess the ability to devise a way out of the financial difficulty that seems to be in the way of the desired reduction of stumpage. As between "the Blair Government" and the corrupt body which preceded it, we could have no hesitation in choosing, and when the organs of the opposition again discuss our position on the stumpage question let them not lose sight of the fact that the ADVANCE has no confidence in any relief to the trade coming from those who are mainly responsible for the present system, while it looks to the "Blair Government" with every confidence that it will do what is right in the matter and continue to deserve the support which we are always glad to give it.

Dominion Finances.

The papers are warmly discussieg the Dominion deficit for the year. On the one hand it is claimed that it is many millions, while such papers as the St. John *Sun* argue it down to very small figures. The Quebec *Chronicle*, a moderate supporter of the Government, says:

The State feels, in common with the industries and commerce of the country, a natural depression, and the fiscal year closing on the 30th of June last shows a deficit in the receipts of nearly two and a half millions of dollars. Of course, the late rebellion must be held accountable for $1,700,000 of this sum, and other unforseen expenses make up the balance of the total, viz., $2,357,469.80. According to the returns lately issued, the revenue and expenditure of the Dominion, on account of Consolidated Fund for the fiscal year 1884-85, were as follows:—

Revenue	$31,868,652 11
Expenditure	30,445,578 04

Additional returns up to the 20th of October increase each by the following amounts:

Revenue	$ 1,300,032 38
Less amount transferred to Suspense Account	198,218 93
	$ 1,101,813 45
Add revenue to 30th June,	31,888,562 11
Total revenue for year	$32,970,465 56
Expenditure	$ 4,882,357 32
do to 30th June	30,445,578 04
Total expenditure	$35,327,935 36

Deducting $32,970,465.56 revenue from $35,327,935.36 expenditure, leaves a deficit for the year of $2,357,469.80.

Sir Leonard Tilley, in his last Budget speech, thought that he would have a surplus of at least $150,000. Sir Richard Cartwright differed from the Finance Minister on this point, and said that a deficit would occur. The rebellion came and with it the extraordinary expenditure of one and three quarters of a million of dollars. Hard times, of course, have influenced the merchants in their imports, and the revenue has suffered in proportion.

In other words, Sir Richard was right in his prediction and, even with the enormous strain of taxation that is on the country, Sir Leonard is face to face with the largest deficit since Confederation. Indeed, the present Government's deficits since 1878, when it went into power, aggregate a much larger sum than those of the Liberal Government preceding it, and which actually reduced the controllable expenditure during its term of office.

The Lieutenant Governorship.

Sir Leonard Tilley's resignations of the position of Finance Minister and member of Parliament for the city of St. John have been duly tendered and accepted at Ottawa, and his commission as Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, in place of Hon. R. D. Wilmot, whose term expired a good while ago, has been signed by the Governor-General.

[Written for the Advance.]

Vaccination.

It cannot be supposed that physicians practising in a community or neighborhood where smallpox is comparatively unknown can offer any opinion based on their own individual experience with that disease, yet a few facts, selected from a few medical authorities whose vast experience would provide the most reliable information, relative to vaccination, its discovery, and protective influence against smallpox, may not be uninteresting to a few of your readers.

For some time previous to Jenner's systematic study of the relation of cowpox to smallpox, it was doubtless known that the former acted as a preventive r, at least, a modifying agent against the latter. Humboldt, in his time, observed its protective influence against smallpox among the mountaineers of Mexico. Sulzer, in Europe, called attention to it in 1713, Sutton and Fewster in 1765, and in the year 1791 three boys were vaccinated by a school teacher in Holstein. Notwithstanding these facts, it remained for the immortal Jenner to utilize them for the benefit of his fellow man in a systematic manner.

In the year 1776, prompted by the traditional belief then existing among the country people of his neighborhood (Gloucestershire) that cow pox was a safeguard against smallpox, Jenner commenced a scientific study of the subject, and after a period of 20 years, in 1796 made his first vaccination on man. In 1798 he published his first paper on the subject. His experiments met, at first, with some opposition, but so overwhelming were the facts and so convincing were these experiments, that in 1799 an institution for vaccination was established in London. In 1800 France and Germany followed suit and, now, so acceptable has this system become, that it is universally acknowledged by the whole civilized world, a few individual cases excepted. It does not now remain a matter of opinion or a fanciful idea, but having stood the test of a century, it has become a proven fact.

In Sweden before vaccination was discovered the death rate from smallpox were 2050 out of every million and during 40 years from 1810 to 1850 it was but 158.

In Westphalia, before vaccination was performed, the death rate per million was 2,643 and for 34 years ending 1850 it was only 114.

In Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia it has diminished in like manner from 4000 to 200, in Copenhagen from 3128 to 286 and in Berlin from 3,422 to 176.

In England and Wales at the close of the last century the death rate was not less than 3,000 per million, while in 1863, after compulsory vaccination had been a few years in existence, it fell as low as 171.

According to the statistics of Dr. Marshall of Chelsea, England, of 757 individuals exposed to the contagion of smallpox, 231 had been vaccinated, 27 only of whom contracted the disease in an extremely modified form, while every one of the unvaccinated but 7 took smallpox of a much more severe type.

Dr. Marson, of the Smallpox Hospital, London, after an experience of thirty years, found that, in the unvaccinated, the death rate was 37 per cent and in those vaccinated 6½ p. c.

The same authority states that of 50,000 vaccinations and subsequent observations of many of them, he never saw, or heard of a single case in which disease was transmitted by vaccination.

Dr. Jenner in six years' experience of 13,000 patients, children and adults, states that he never saw a single instance of disease which could possibly be traced to vaccination.

Dr. West's statistics of attendance on 26,000 children in 17 years corroborate the opinions of Marson and Jenner, as to the improbability, nay almost impossibility of conveying any disease but cowpox by vaccination.

Dr. Foster (in Pepper's Practice of medicine) says,—"We have no positive "means of ascertaining who those per-"sons are that are likely to fail of last-"ing protection or how long their im-"munity by previous vaccination will "last. The only safety lies in revacci-"nation. In the majority of cases safety "by revaccination may be attained "every 5 or 6 years and that in the "presence of an epidemic it should be "done regardless of the lapse of time."

Curschmann, a celebrated German physician, says that "were revaccina-"tion performed with even approximate "thoroughness the comparative mortal-"ity would be so apparent as to supply "sufficient argument to the enemies of "vaccination." He further states that there is not the slightest evidence to prove that any disease can be directly communicated by vaccination. As to its preventive action he says, "A "weapon of defence against the scourge "of smallpox as vaccination should not "be left to the pleasure of the indivi-"dual, but the state has a right to "look to its perfect performance."

With regard to the number of spots necessary it is stated that in 4896 cases admitted into the Smallpox Hospital, London, during a period of 20 years the mortality was in a direct ratio to the number of vaccine spots visible on the arms as follows:—

1 spot, 7.73 per cent.; 2 spots, 4.70 per cent.; 3 spots, 1.95 per cent.; 4 spots, .55 per cent.

According to Koch (the celebrated German Pathologist) out of 703 smallpox patients admitted into Stockwell Hospital there died, of those having *no* vaccine scars, 47 percent; those having only indistinct marks, 25 per cent; having one good scar, 5.3 percent; having 2 good scars, 4.1 p. c.; having 3 good marks, 2.3 per cent and having 4 good marks 1.1 p. ct.

Dr. Koch therefore assumes that the protective power of vaccination is in direct relation to the number of vaccine pustules produced.

Dr. Arnsperzer, (another famous authority) is of same opinion.

Professor Eulenberg, (another German) insists that the minimum number of spots should be 3.

I think, coming nearer home, the reports of the severity of smallpox in Montreal corroborates there statements inasmuch as the mortality was in a direct ratio, not only to perfect vaccination, but also to the number of marks on the arms.

The foregoing remarks are only a *few* of hundreds which might be quoted in order to show the fallacy of the opposition of those enemies to vaccination, who, wise in their own conceits, consider their opinions superior by far, to those of men who have made the subject a lifelong study and proved fact which cannot be contradicted by any statistics which may be brought to bear on it.

A SPECIMIN.—The *World* says.—The Hon. Peter Mitchell is the right man for the vacant portfolio. He ought to be given the Marine and Fisheries. He would not be opposed when offering for re-election.

The above is a sample of the *World's* knowledge and appreciation of Northumberland County politics, and of its ignorance of "the situation" all around it. The *World's* readers however, will remember that "where ignorance is bliss, etc" and let the poor thing enjoy its delusions. Even Mr. Mitchell, himself, will be wonderingly interested over the ambiguity of the above paragraph's opening sentence and come to the charitable conclusion that he must put up with it as the writer doubtless intended a "kindly" reference to him.

GOING AHEAD.—Our old friend William Murray, late of Newcastle, seems to be holding his own in his adopted country, he having secured the National (Greenback) Labor nomination for the office of Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts. The ticket of the party is as follows,—

For Governor, James Sumner, of Milton; For Lieutenant Governor, William Murray, of Boston; For Secretary of State, Hiram W. K. Eastman, of Lawrence; For Treasurer and Receiver-General, Walter Harmon, of Boston; For Auditor, Arad H. Wood, of Lunenburg; For Attorney-General Asa F. Hall, of Hudson.

JUDGE KING.—A rumor was lately going the rounds to the effect that Judge King of the New Brunswick Supreme Court was about to resign with a view of running for the seat in the House of Commons lately held by Sir Leonard Tilley. Judge King, however, writing on 30th ult. from Fredericton to the *Telegraph* says,—

"There is no foundation whatever for "the election rumors respecting me, "which you print this morning. There "has been no arrangement or negotia-"tion on the subject, nor has any pro-"posal of the sort been made."

CABINET RUMORS.—A Toronto despatch of 3rd ult. says that Sir Leonard Tilley's resigned portfolio will probably fall to Hon. Thomas White and that, "Hon. Peter Mitchell was in the city yesterday. He is mentioned among others as likely to succeed Tilley in the Cabinet."

The Roumelian Revolution.

STORY OF AN EYE WITNESS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE MOVEMENT.

Philippopolis advices of Oct. 11 say:—I had a very interesting conversation last night with Constantine Kalchoff, who is generally credited here as the arch-wire-puller in the recent events. He is a man of great wealth and has aided by his intellect and money the cause of the union, while descreetly keeping in the background.

Mr. Kalchoff was the man chosen to visit Prince Alexander at Tirnova and inform him that the union had been accomplished and only awaited His Highness' presence at Philippopolis.

"The political aspect of the revolution," said M. Kalchoff. "was brought on by the attitude of the Russians. For a long time past we have felt the Russian influence so great that we were within distance of becoming a Russian state. But the critical period dates from a year back, when Aleko Pacha, owing to Russian intrigue, was displaced and substituted by Crestovitch, otherwise Gabriel Pacha. In Crestovitch we saw nothing but a tool in Russia's hands. Aleko had been a good patriot, but refused Russian bribery and had upheld Roumelian independence. On Gabriel's appearance all was changed, and the Russian consul general reigned supreme.

"Another matter was the enormous levy paid to Turkey yearly, This debt had accumulated to $400,000 livres Turkish, and the people had neither the will nor the power to pay. According to the organic statute imposed upon us we were compelled to sustain governmental sinecures to a scandalous extent. The number of heads of departments would have been sufficient to govern a country as large as France, each with a high salary. We had originally planned the revolution for next, spring, and with that object I went to Sofia three months ago to explain our projects to the Deputies.

"On September 3rd we sent to the prince, telling him that he must support us or Bulgaria would be lost to him through Russian intrigue. His reply was, 'Work.' We did work. You have the result before you. On September 12 I went to Tirnova, and informed our friends that they may expect the revolution in a week's time. In a week's time I was there again, calling upon the prince to approve of the accomplished union and to hasten forthwith to Philippopolis. He accepted. Accompanied by only two gentlemen he travelled day and night. The journey was two hundred kilometres. Such a journey it was! Everywhere the people turned out and hailed the prince as a savior. Large crowds had collected even on the summit of the Balkans to welcome the Prince. Te Deums were being sung in all the churches, and every prefect had been informed by telegraph of the turn of events." Three days before the commands of companies had been given over to Bulgarian officers where Russians had previously held them. In Eastern Roumelia the Russian officials and officers were politely dismissed. In Bulgaria the dismissal came from the Czar, a move, I think, he will sorely regret. I do not know how we could otherwise have gotten rid of them, and the Czar's action solved our difficulty.

"Curiously enough, at the self-same moment the revolution was taking place, Consul General Sorokine, on leave, was informing his superiors at St. Petersburg that everything was in their power. The most dreaded proposition of the Russians was that they should give us the union. That we knew would mean a Russian nominee and virtually serfdom to Russia. I think that Russian influence in this country is lost for ever. We would never allow Russia to pass through our territory, if it could be helped, and Turkey on that account ought to recognize our union. We thank the Russians for the past, but we are not so sure that past sacrifices were not made in view of future benefits. We are prepared to risk our all. We would prefer to fight and be honorably ruined rather than allow another country to trample out our nationality and steal our independence.

"With regard to introducing another prince into our country, I would venture to say that not one Bulgarian would consent that our prince, who has shared our risks and ventures, should be deposed. And further, I say that any other prince putting foot on this country would be killed at once. As to Turkey, I feel sure that she will leave us alone. She can see for herself that not a Mohammedan subject has been touched. In fact they say they are better off than before. We might have revenged ourselves for past outrages. We have done no such thing. Everything has been orderly and peaceable. We have even used our influence to suppress risings in Macedonia.

"We are anxious, almost intensely so, to be friendly with Turkey. I only wish the extent of our sincerity in this matter could be conveyed to Stamboul. But, on the other hand, let Turkey beware of thwarting our union. We know well our power in Macedonia. At any time we could cause a unanimous rising there. We will do this the moment that Turkey moves against us. If Servia occupies one village in Macedonia she will reopen the whole Eastern question. I can only look upon King Milan's attitude as conceived to hide his well known personal popularity—to avoid a revolution. In the future we propose a revision of the constitution on a more liberal scale. Retrenchment in the civil service and development of our grand internal resources will be our aim.

"You ask me if it is proposed to make Prince Alexander a king. Whatever the future may bring the present holds no such consideration. We are quite content with what we have done so far, and prepared to wait the course of time for further modifications."

Floating Atlantic Stations.

[Telegraph.]

The vastly increased and increasing commerce of the world have made the ocean a thickly travelled highway. The Atlantic, especially, is thickly studded with sail and steam craft, carrying the trade between the old and the new worlds. Ever increasing speed and power in steamships has reduced the time occupied in crossing the Atlantic until its broad waters are now likened to a ferry over which passengers and freight are carried with such regularity and precision that except under extraordinary circumstances the day and even the hour of arrival of one of the great steamships may be predicted with considerable accuracy at the date of sailing. So vast is the traffic in business and freight that human ingenuity has been taxed to give it greater speed, safety and certainty. In this connexion a project of world-wide importance has been conceived—that of spanning the ocean with a series of huge sentry-ships placed at intervals of, say, 200 miles apart. Mr. F. A. Cloudman of Rondout, New York, has prepared plans of this system, some particulars of which have been given to the public. It is proposed that these floating sentry ships shall be safely moored and connected with each other and with the respective shores by telegraph cables. This would afford facilities for vessels in distress or otherwise to keep up communication with the land, giving information as to their location, progress, or any other necessary matters. The drift of icebergs, movement of storms, and many other affairs of importance to the mercantile and travelling communities would thus be also reported with such daily or hourly frequency as might be desired. In fact the advantages are such as would strike even the most casual observer of trade and navigation.

Mr. Cloudman contemplates the use of strong, circular, iron light-ships, with strong, convex roofs, surmounted in each case by powerful electric lights. Vessels crossing the Atlantic would keep as near as might be the alignment of these sentry ships, outgoing vessels taking one side and inward bound vessels the other side, thus avoiding the danger of collision.

The scheme is said to be endorsed as practicable by some engineers of standing, the one great obstacle in the way of its accomplishment being the vast expense. It must, in the nature of things, be carried out, if it ever is carried out at all, as an international project. No one of the great commercial nations could be expected to expend the large sum requisite for a scheme which would be for the equal advantage of all. And it is not a scheme which could be carried forward by a private corporation. The difficulty of securing joint action among different nations to construct the line as an international service would obviously be great, and it is not therefore a project likely to be very soon realized. But who can tell what enterprise, skill and money may yet accomplish in this regard? The Cloudman scheme, bold as it is, if carried out, would be accepted as a matter of course, just as the telegraph, the ocean cable, the electric light, the Suez canal, the vast development of steamships and railroads within the past half century have been accepted. And its full success would not be more wonderful than what has already been achieved.

Death of Gen. G. B. McClellan.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Gen. George B. McClellan died at his residence, St. Cloud, Orange Mountain, N. J., about three o'clock this morning of neuralgia of the heart. He came home about six weeks ago from a trip to the West with his family, and had been under a physician's care about two weeks. Nothing serious was expected until the General was taken with severe spasms about ten last night. Invitations were out for a reception at the General's residence this evening.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The following executive order was issued to-day: "The death of George B. McClellan, at one time Major-General commanding the Army of the United States, took place at an early hour this morning. As a mark of public respect to the memory of this distinguished soldier and citizen, whose military ability and civic virtues have shed lustre upon the history of his country, it is ordered by the President that the National flag be displayed at half-mast upon all buildings of the executive department in this city until his funeral shall have taken place." The Secretary of War has also issued an order extolling the virtues of deceased, and commanding tokens of respect to his memory.

The President sent the following telegram of condolence to Mrs. McClellan to-day: "I am shocked by the news of your husband's death, and while I know how futile are all human efforts to console, I must assure you of my deep sympathy in your great grief and express to you my own sense of the affliction at the loss of so good a friend."

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—As soon as the news of Gen. McClellan's death spread throughout the city a general feeling of sorrow was manifested. Most of the flags on the public buildings were placed at half-mast. At the City Hall the flags, by order of Mayor Grace, were placed at half-mast.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—It is definitely learned to-day that Major-General McClellan came very near being made a member of President Cleveland's Cabinet that he was tendered the Russian mission and declined it because of business engagements, and that within the past 24 hours the President had concluded to offer him an appointment as member of the Civil Service Commission.

LONDON, Oct. 30—The *Standard* says:—"The death of Gen. McClellan removes another prominent figure of the civil war. He, however, was not fortunate; he had the ill luck to be politically opposed to President Lincoln and therefore did not receive the necessary support. Gen. McClellan's glory was short-lived. Grant was certainly not such a master of science of war. Long before the civil war McClellan was an experienced soldier; his soldiers liked him, and time has softened the hard things said against him." The article taken as a whole is most eulogistic.

A Satisfactory Vindication

MESSRS. STAIRS AND DALY'S APOLOGY TO MR. LIGHT, C. E.

The Quebec *Morning Chronicle*, of Tuesday last contains the following article vindicating Mr. Light, government engineer of the province of Quebec, from the charges and aspersions made against his professional character by parties interested in discrediting his Short Line survey,—

"Touching the unfair personal attacks directed by certain members of parliament, during the recent session at Ottawa, against the private and professional character of Mr. A. L. Light, government engineer-in-chief for the province of Quebec, and which seem to have been elicited by that gentleman's most able report on the conflicting merits of a Short Line railway to the Maritime Provinces, the following apology from two of the parties implicated will prove a sufficient refutation and one which speaks for itself:

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, Sept. 4th, 1885.

To A. L. Light, C. E., Quebec:

DEAR SIR,—You have reason to complain of the language used by us in a letter on the 23rd of June last, addressed to Mayor Mackintosh and published in the Halifax *Morning Herald* of the 4th of July:

Referring to you we said, "The people of Halifax are depending upon the report of a man far more personally interested, in what he is personally advocating, than they are, and who is known from past experience to be utterly unreliable. If Mr. Light's report be carefully examined, it will be found to be inaccurate and the distances as compared with those of No. 6 to be falsely stated."

We deeply regret having made this statement—we certainly considered that you were not correct in some of the distances furnished by you, but we do not think you would intentionally falsify your figures. We did not write the letter for publication, but without due consideration telegraphed our assent to a request from Mr. Mackintosh, that it might be published. We now desire to withdraw all unjust reflections upon your professional character and standing, and very much regret that our hasty words have been the cause of the slightest injury and annoyance to you.

Trusting that you will accept this apology, and giving you permission to make public use of it,

We are, yours truly,
(Signed) M. R. DALY,
" JOHN STAIRS.

"It is but just to Messrs. Daly and Stairs to say that in attacking Mr. Light they were misled by others, and, on discovering the utter injustice of their strictures, hastened to offer the above suitable apology.

"It is regrettable that as much cannot be said of the conduct of certain representatives from the eastern townships, who took shelter of their privilege, as members of parliament, to attack Mr. Light in a personal and most untruthful manner—stating, among other things, that although he signed his name as government chief engineer of railways for the Province of Quebec, he no longer held that position, and that he was not a member of the institute of civil engineers of Great Britain as he pretended.

"The most Mr. Light could do, in reply, was to write to the Montreal press, showing that by an order-in-council, dated in 1883, he had been reappointed government chief engineer of railways of the province for the period of five years, and showing, by the certificate of the secretary of the institute of civil engineers of Great Britain, that he was and is a member of that body. Beyond this the privilege of parliament prevented his going. These gentlemen were, however, scathingly rebuked on the floor of the House of Commons by Mr. Walter Shanly, M. P., the eminent engineer.

"Mr. Light's conduct through this Short Line controversy has been worthy of all praise. His professional skill enabled him to discover that the line via Quebec was infinitely superior to any other, and he assumed, single-handed, the championship of our province. Contrary influences may have interfered with his success, but the fact remains the same, and Mr. Light is entitled to the thanks of the people of the province for his manly and disinterested defence of their rights against powerful adverse influences. Time will prove that he was right in his conclusions.

"Mr. Light has been to a large extent supported in his professional opinion regarding the best Short Line by Messrs. Sandford Fleming, C. E., and Walter Shanley, C. E. and M. P., which, it will be conceded, is high authority, while the unfair and ill-considered strictures levelled by a few interested parties against his personal integrity have fallen very wide of the mark, and are quite powerless to injure him in the opinion of any right-minded and unprejudiced community."

The System of Purchase.

Sir Richard Cartwright, in the course of a speech at Kingston, Ont., the other day, speaking in reference to the alleged purchase of Mr. McIsaac, of Antigonish, N. S., by a judgeship, and the St. John election, said he felt free to say that, in one way or another, the constituency had cost hundreds of thousands of the people's money, besides many thousands spent in corrupting individual electors. The recent reverses to the Liberal party either heralded a vast disaster or it would be the means of awakening to the sense of the real position the country is in at present. For himself he intended to fight it out to the better end. He was neither discouraged nor disheartened. By-elections were not necessarily indicative of the feeling of the country. All over the country, already, men were beginning to realize the means used to control the electorate of Canada. He said he held in his hand a letter from a Liberal member of the house, who was offered a bribe in the shape of a senatorship if he would throw up his seat. The member refused and will shortly expose the whole affair. Continuing Sir Richard said that Sir John's apparent strength of to-day was not criterion of his real strength. Sir John, feeling and knowing power was slipping from under his feet, had by means of bribes and corruption, been endeavoring to bring censure upon the liberal cause by pointing to the men in it, and saying that they could be bought up quite readily if they only knew how to do it.

Funeral of "Josh Billings."

The funeral of Henry W. Shaw took place yesterday at Lanesboro, Berkshire County, his native place. The little Congregational Church could not contain the many friends who assembled to pay the last respects. The older citizens, who remembered him well in his boyhood, were there, and stood about in little groups before the services, reciting many incidents which occured when he was a youth and lived in the family home, high up the side of Constitution Hill. They well remembered how he in those days attended church there, and in the bright fall days, like the one on which he was conveyed to his final resting place, he roamed with them through the neighboring forests after chestnuts and game. He was always full of life and keenly enjoyed being out among the hills, especially in autumn. And when he had become famous and returned to the town, he never failed to receive a hearty greeting. The body was brought to the church in a heavy metal casket, and the services were very impressive. The sermon was by the Rev. Dr. Frank B. Wheeler, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., an old friend of the family, and their pastor while they resided in the city of Poughkeepsie. The Rev. Mr. Wheeler spoke of Mr. Shaw as a man of rare ability, with a noble heart. He was of very genial and social nature. The minister reviewed his life from boyhood, spoke of his wise and witty sayings and writings, and of his excellent charactor as a man. —*Springfield Republican.*

Editor Hale Arrested.

Dr. William H. Hale, editor of the *Health and Home*, was arrested about noon on October 15, by Lieutanent Arnold and Detectives Ralf and Block for conducting a "gift enterprise." The officers proceeded to his house, 723 Twelfth street, Washington, where he has a fully equipped printing establishment in connection with his doctor's office, and